

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1866.

DEATH.

On the 29th November, at his Residence Queen's Road East, Hongkong, on 29th November, George WILKES, Son of Quartermaster Sergeant Choates, 20th Regiment, aged 1 month and 12 days.
At Hongkong, on the 29th November, HENRY YARDELL, Seaman, unemployed, aged 42 years.
At the Albany Road, Hongkong, on the 29th Nov., MARGARET A. ASSA, daughter of F. L. Hazeland, Crown Solicitor, aged 18 months.
At Hongkong, on the 27th November, Suddenly, T. W. SMITH, overseer of Water Works, aged 39 years.
At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 29th November, E. S. KANZON, Danish, Seaman, aged 28 years.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th September, at the Chapel, Tuxford Park, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, Messrs. Mr. Mrs. Commander F. O. Company, third son of the late Captain Thomas Melville, M.P., St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, to CAMILLA Lewis, daughter of the Honorable George Allen, M.P., Tuxford Park.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The news brought by the Northern Mail from Japan is of no particular importance; we subjoin the following items compiled from the *Japan Herald*, *Japan Times*, the *Shanghai North-China Daily News*, and the *Recorder*.

JAPAN.

There is nothing of importance to record in the internal state of Japan. We have not heard of any fresh disturbance in Yedo about the serious rice question; no new riot has occurred since the last recorded and regrettable event. We are assured that government has taken measures to alleviate the sufferings of a part of the population by opening places of resort for the destitute and causing rice to be distributed in several parts of the city. We are led to believe that the foreign rice which the Goro-gio have ordered to be imported will be distributed to the numerous parties who receive their pay in rice. There is, we think, no better way of encouraging imports than by the government giving the first example of the introduction of grain; but to complete the measure, we think also, that the Goro-gio should not hesitate to make known to the people the Tycoon's wishes and doings in respect to the rice question, and to publish all the official information they possess with regard to this year's crop all through the country. It cannot be seriously denied that the foreign trade, by altering the old established relative position of the people in Japan towards each other, and by causing a state of uneasiness amongst the Daimios, has in some measure originated, or, at all events, increased, the present dearth of food. But it is certain that, if left to act freely, foreign trade will heal the wound it has caused, and supply on the best terms all the necessities of life to the Japanese people, while it will confer upon them all the benefits of increased wealth and superior industry.

From Osaka we hear that the new Tycoon, Stotabashi, is devoting to the public business of Japan an amount of intelligence, energy and earnestness, seldom if ever exhibited by rulers in this country. He is a great favourite with the Mikado, and the sanction of the celestial sovereign attends all his efforts for the public good. Already a suspension of hostilities, which we hope, may lead to final peace, has been arranged with Nagato; and the Tycoon is preparing at Kyoto for a meeting of all the great Daimios having territorial rights of their own. Before that meeting, and in the presence of the Mikado, Stotabashi will, we understand, lay frankly his whole policy: which is no other, we are assured, than the faithful and complete execution of the treaties with foreign nations, and the advancement of the country in the ways of modern civilization: he will also call upon all present to make a similar declaration of their views on the great topics of the times. If this plan be correctly reported and properly understood and carried out, a great step will indeed have been made in the Foreign politics of this country. Every Daimio being thus compelled to declare his opinions to the Mikado, the Tycoon, and other Daimios, there will be an end to the conflicting reports one constantly hears of the policy of this and that Daimio: the foreign nations will thoroughly understand Japanese political questions; and let us hope that this fine country, preserving what is good of its time-honoured constitution, and altering by degrees and without any violent overturning, what needs reform, will advance rapidly in progress, sharing in the civilization of the age, and finding foreign intercourse, instead of a bane, the greatest blessing the Japanese have ever known.

On Friday Nov. 2, as Captain Eaton of H. M.'s Gunboat *Brim*, was returning from Kanagawa, when about four miles from the settlement he met with a severe accident. On the road were some pack horses, one of which was laden with timber. In passing rapidly the pack horse started and brought his load heavily against Captain Eaton, who after passing about a dozen yards rolled over the side of his horse into a paddyfield. Being unable to raise himself, his companion, with the assistance of some labourers, removed him to a small tea house about 100 yards from the spot, on a door. On examination, it was found that

the leg was broken just below the knee. Mr. Whitfield immediately dispatched a coolie to Yokohama, on his own pony, with a note for Medical assistance. The Japanese were extremely kind. Dr. Jenkins and Dr. Dunwoody both proceeded to the spot, the latter accompanied by six marines with a stretcher. On examination a severe compound fracture was found. Captain Eaton was ultimately conveyed to the Naval Hospital, where everything was done to alleviate his sufferings. It is hoped that he will recover the use of his limb.

CHINA.

A strange piece of news has just reached us. It appears that the M. I. steamer *Dupleix* fell in with part of the French squadron recently detached to Corea, viz. the *Primoguet* and three others, which reported that the expedition had sustained a severe repulse at the hands of the Koreans on its attacking Saoul, forty men having been killed and wounded on the side of the French. One gunboat got ashore in the river, owing to the tremendous fall of the tide, which is stated at about 42 feet, he was for some time left 30 feet out of water on a flat rock! Fortunately she was eventually got off. The French Admiral in the *Lafayette*, and the remainder of the squadron consisting of the *Guerriere*, *Kinsuan*, and others had gone to Yokohama.

We are informed that among the papers which Mr. Thomas had with him on board the *General Sherman* was a dispatch from Prince Kung to the Korean authorities, instructing them to treat the foreigners with respect; stating that it was useless to oppose them, and that Mr. Thomas would explain the object of their mission satisfactorily. In the outrage committed upon the vessel and its occupants, it therefore now appears that the Koreans have been guilty of offering defiance to the Chinese with whom hitherto they have been upon friendly terms. The peculiar nature of their relations to China renders it difficult to know the exact bearing of this disrespect; as though they are nominally tributary, their allegiance does not involve any political dependence or protection.

A private letter from the Corea gives the following additional information with reference to the recent murder of the crew and passengers on board the *General Sherman*. "In addition to what I have already written, I have now to report the loss of the American schooner *General Sherman*, and the murder of the whole of her crew, so that if France would not attach much interest to the murder of French subjects, there is another nation to push on matters as regards their own subjects. Owing to the long period of inaction, on the part of foreigners, the Mandarins appear now to have lost all fear of them, and consequently are sure to carry out the orders to exterminate all Christians, orders so often acted upon only partially, but that now may take effect actually by wholesale, since they are no longer apprehensive of any danger. Naturally enough a question may be asked as to the real cause of the murder of the whole crew of the unfortunate schooner, and the answer is that it was a simple bravado of the Koreans, treating with defiance a secret despatch from the Peking Government, with reference to their imprudence of action as regards Europeans, and warning them at the same time to avoid getting into any difficulties with them." This dispatch was received in the Corea on 15th August. The Regent, instigated by his ministers, replied that it was not the first instance that the Koreans had put Europeans to death, that China was not to meddle in the matter, and that what the Koreans had done before they would continue doing! The text of both documents was widely circulated throughout the Corea. We had them ourselves, but we overlooked, in the hurry of getting away, to keep them. After the disaster to the unfortunate crew of the schooner, the Koreans visited two Chinese junks, and searched them, thoroughly expecting to meet with some more Europeans secreted on board, not finding them, however, and under the pretence that the junks were carrying on contraband trade, because some shirtings, contraband articles, were found on board, they put both crews to death."

NEWCHANG.

A Correspondent in Newchwang writes, under date 12th inst., as follows: "The open season is drawing to a close, and the few ships here at present are making all haste with their discharging and loading. Cargo boats are obtained with difficulty and their charges are becoming excessive. The *A. E. Vidal* from Chefoo is outside the bar, probably the last arrival. The *Tu Lee* arrived yesterday, and obtained the Consulate report of arrival without difficulty, the circumstances of her case being apparently held to excuse a breach of the Sabbath; but, strange to say, the Chinese Government seems all at once to have become Christianized, and fanatically so, for this *Tu Lee* was refused a permit on the ground of its being Sunday."

The marines brought up by H.M.S. *Felice* have been lodged in a commodious

house adjoining the British Consulate. Besides these there are now about 600 Tientsin riflemen in the town who arrived from the eastward some short time ago. Each company has a large red flag suspended in front of the house where it is lodged, the flags showing the number of the company in the ordinary Arabic numerals.

The weather is delightful—rather cold, but bracing, with a clear sky.

SHANGHAI.

The Trade Returns for October have been issued by the Imperial Customs. They show a marked falling off in the Imports of Manufactured Goods as compared with the three or four previous months. Of Grey Shirtings 60,439 pieces are imported against 53,201 in same month of 1865; of T-Cloths 18,432 pieces against 15,850; of Camlets 4,940 against 10,964; of Spanish Stripes 1,800 against 8,158; and Long Ellis 4,500 against 18,500. Of Rice 1,067 piculs only are imported against 61,648 piculs same month last year. Re-exports of Grey Shirtings to various ports amount in total to 191,475 pieces; of which 123,925 pieces have gone to Tientsin, 39,100 to Hankow, and the balance to other ports. It is to be borne in mind that the imports as given in the return are not actually the quantities brought by ships arrived during the month, but by those cleared *inwards*; it being only when the ship clears that the cargo is taken into the Customs' Returns. The calculations with reference to Stock which we previously made are not therefore actually correct, as the returns in the present form cannot give any information as to the increase or decrease monthly of Stock.

The *Sinoda*, a British vessel, 650 Tons registered and ready for sea, was sold at auction and fetched only Tls. 2450, while the *Enchire* 308 Tons registered only realized Tls. 1300 on being similarly disposed of. An unfortunate catastrophe occurred on board the *Peter Denny* on the 11th instant, while on her passage from London to this port. It appears that the Revd. David Mason being on the fore-castle of the ship, with some other passengers, in the heavy weather which she experienced during the latter part of her passage, was washed overboard and sank immediately. From the high sea running at the time, and from there being no signs of the unfortunate gentleman after he was seen to sink, the life boat was not lowered.

We are glad to learn that there is at length a prospect of something being done to the Yang-king-pang creek. About Tls. 10,000 are required to complete the cleansing its channel and to reconstruct the bridges. Half of this sum, the English and French Consuls have agreed to divide between them, if the Taotai will contribute the remainder. As he bore a half share of the expense incurred in the spring, there is little doubt that he will agree to this proposal.

The opium market, always sensitive, has been excited during the last few days in an unwonted degree, by a series of defalcations among native dealers which have gravely shaken credit. As usual, compradores are principally concerned, and the exposure which has taken place should prove another blow to the already tottering system they represent. Messrs Phillips, Moore & Co.'s compradore opened the ball, by disappearing to evade payment of some Tls. 20,000, lost on a speculative sale of 500 chests of Patna. The compradore to the Comptoir d'Escompte threw the next shell, by pocketing orders alleged to have been handed to him in his official capacity, as security for a loan from the bank, and raising money with them on his own account, from Messrs Reiss' compradore. The third bolt was shot by a dealer named Yu-king, who speculated heavily for a rise, but was disappointed, and overdraw his account at a native bank in which he was interested, by some Tls. 80,000, to meet his loss. The crash of the bank was a natural result of this gentleman's disappearance. Messrs Preston Breuill's compradore next took up the running. Being able to read and write English he availed of his talent to manufacture delivery orders on the imaginary Captain of an imaginary vessel, signed by the non-existent firm of Prince & Co. These, being drawn out in the usual form, were accepted by confiding banks to the amount of forty chests; but Lan-hin disappeared about the time discovery became imminent, leaving a note to the effect that he intended to end this career in the Wongpoo. He appears, however, not to have carried his design, into execution, as he was, we learn, detected yesterday (the 20th) by some of his too confiding friends, and rather roughly handled. The hardest feature in this case is that, after a meeting of guilds, the losers are said to have resolved to hold the firm responsible for the acts of their servant. The expressed intention may probably never be carried into effect, and would of course be resisted. Should the case be tried, a valuable decision in the Supreme Court on the degree of responsibility, or rather irresponsibility, attaching to the position of compradore would be obtained. Several similar cases before the

Consular Courts two years ago, amongst which those of Reid & Co., Leighton & Co., for rice sold by the latter's compradore but never delivered; a claim by some Chinese bankers against the Oriental Bank for money received, but appropriated, by its compradore; and a similar action by some native bankers against Messrs Bohnstedt & Co., at Ningpo, to recover money borrowed by their compradore as though for the use of the firm; and recently an interesting case at Foochow, involving the same question—may be remembered. The different views taken in each instance showed how undefined was the prevailing system; and a partial reduction of the compradore to his proper position, by some firms, while he has been allowed to retain his full power in others, will render the laying down of any general law still more difficult. If, at present the position and latitude allowed to a compradore are such as to make his master responsible for his acts, the occurrences of the last few days show that it behoves the latter to curtail his powers, and to impress on native merchants and brokers that he is not the independent agent they imagine. Another lesson to be learned from the proceedings of both the Comptoir d'Escompte's and Messrs Preston Breuill's compradores, is the necessity for some change in the present system of negotiating delivery orders. These documents have always been as easily circulated as bank notes, a certain margin for possible depreciation in value of the drug they represent being of course reserved. But various precautions are taken to prevent deception in dealing with the latter, which appear never to have been thought necessary in regard to the former. It may not be necessary to go the extreme of water-marked paper; but, at least, the prevailing practice in the case of cheques might be adopted. A bank would not give B cash for a cheque drawn in favor of A, without A's endorsement; yet we find Messrs Koiss' compradore making a heavy advance on an opium order, without the slightest guarantee that it was the bona fide property of the mortgagor. And native bankers actually advance on orders forged by Messrs Preston, Breuill & Co.'s compradore, without troubling to ascertain whether they are genuine.

A body of some fifty Chinese Policemen (says the *Recorder*) were sent on the 23rd November, to arrest six or seven Chinese residents in the Hongkong settlement, and the men were carried off into the City. We believe that there is good reason to conclude that they were suspicious characters; but the circumstance that the arrest was effected under a Chinese warrant without reference to a single foreign authority, either Municipal or Consular, points strikingly to the inconveniences of the double system of government which at present exists. While we do not wish to see any attempt at infringing the right of the Chinese to jurisdiction over their own subjects, we would at the same time much like to see some arrangement if possible entered into, which would at least secure that the representatives of foreign interests in the Settlements should have cognisance of the arrests that take place; as without this it is clear that difficulties are likely to arise. We understand the matter has been referred to the Consular representatives.

FOOCHOW.

The following remarks contained in the Report of the Commissioner of Customs at Foochow for October are interesting to Shippers of Tea.

Prior to the past ten months the purchases of this our main commodity were very inconsiderable, but subsequently they all at once increased to an unexpected quantity, destined principally, I believe, for the English market, in the face of the unprecedented shipments of this season; 24, the already large stocks in Great Britain and Australia; 3d, the continued bad advices of what, so far, I shall venture to term, the almost ruinous '63 sales—whether to the loss of Foreign firms here or their principals at home, it is of course not in my power to ascertain; and 4th, though not lastly, the untoward rise in exchange of Dollars for Sterling Bills. It must not, however, be supposed otherwise than that the firms which have engaged in the most recent operations are in the small minority, and they doubtless are fortified with reasons to be well satisfied with their bargains; on the other hand, the overwhelming majority whose consignments have already reached, or are about reaching their destinations, evidently prefer to remain quiet, to watch future events, rather than enter further into what just now do look, even in the eyes of a superficial observer, dangerous speculations. Notwithstanding the stocks in their possession, native dealers combat against all difficulties, still combining to assist each other in their endeavors to maintain high prices.

HONGKONG.

The 23rd instant—the date fixed for the execution of the supposititious plot against the lives and property of Her Majesty's lieges in Hongkong—passed over without anything unusual occurring. A full investi-

gation took place of the circumstances attendant on the discovery of the letter which communicated information of it to the authorities, and the opinion came to seem to be that the whole affair was a hoax, intended either to injure those named in the letter or frighten the government into the belief that some danger existed from Chinese sources, and that a relaxation of the new ordinances in favor of the natives was desirable. However this may be, the precautions taken were highly commendable, not so much as a matter of safety at the time, as for visibly demonstrating to the natives that we have both the necessary force and organization to guard against attack. As a matter of record it may be well to state that in the event of anything happening the *Salamis* and *Retter* were ordered to be ready to weigh at instant notice; the *Hepler* and *Leornis* were to be ready to render assistance within the harbour. The *On-prey* would have taken up her position off West Point, the gunboats being charged with the defence of the Mint and Lyceum moon pass. The Military arrangements were equally complete, and if there had been any cause for the services of the Army or Navy the marauding party would have met with a warm reception.

The *Arco* case terminated on the 22nd inst. At the remanded hearing the Attorney General said that in pursuance of certificates from Macao, a proposition had come from Mr Pollard, for the captain, the charterers, and other parties connected to go with the vessel to Macao, so that the case might be decided within the proper jurisdiction. That had been assented to, and a communication was being sent over to Macao to that effect, and there would then be a full opportunity for investigating the whole of the cases. With regard to the seven emigrants who had been brought on shore, by agreement with all parties they would not be detained. Mr. Pollard said the other three witnesses who had been examined might go too. The Police were at perfect liberty to do what they liked with the men, for the charterers, the agents, and the owners, were perfectly willing to let them off, so this terminated the case at Hongkong. We can learn nothing new from our Correspondent at Macao respecting the case but hear that the proprietors of the *Arco*, have disposed of her for the sum of \$26,000 to the Charterers. The coolies stated to have been kidnapped have been released.

Emigrants, it appears, are getting decidedly scarcer,—and it is quite likely that many coolie vessels will earn considerably by demurrage. This in connection with the circumstance that each Emigrant costs at present about \$100, would seem to render the profits of the coolie trade somewhat precarious just now.

An appointment has recently been made by the high authorities at Canton which is likely to be highly conducive to the security of this colony and of the coast. The military commandantship of Tai-ping (head official at Kowloon) has been conferred on Colonel Pang Yew, one of the really "soldier" mandarins who have come to the surface during the late rebellion. This officer has already made himself favourably known by his conduct during cruises against pirates with vessels of H. M.'s navy, and will, if he exert himself as heretofore, be able to do much good on the opposite mainland. He came to Hongkong a few days since to enquire into the "plot" mentioned above, and on Tuesday morning he paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor, being introduced by W. F. Mayers, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul at Canton. The new Commandant is said to possess much energy and ability, and is likely to lend valuable aid in any efforts to suppress crime on that side of the harbour.

We learn that Captain Lowe, of the ship *Chelsea*, has within the last few days had a flag presented to him by his passengers, viz 400 Chinese, whom he has brought up from Melbourne. Such a gift, in the sense it evinces of the Captain's good management and popularity, cannot but be very pleasing to him.

The pirate identified as one of the party who boarded the American schooner *Luba* and was present when the Captain was murdered has been sentenced to death, as also another scoundrel who was found guilty of murdering or assisting at the murder of an entire family near Sowko-wan.

Those who take an interest in the question of coolie agencies will find in another portion of our columns the report of a case in which a reverend gentleman summoned, the editor of this paper for alleged libel in articles contained in the *Evening Mail* of the 24th and 26th November. The case is still under the consideration of the Magistrate who will give his decision on Monday next.

It is stated that some Dissenters have become so convinced of the necessity of improving the ordinary chapel music, that they are about to establish choral unions. The *Patriot* states thus much, and the *Church Review* announces that a surplus choir has been introduced into some chapels.

THE GARRISON OF HONGKONG.

The *Mercury* of Wednesday, in reviewing the remarks of the *Press* and of the *Mail* relative to the maintenance of the Garrison and Naval forces at Hongkong, seems to have overlooked the primary reason which influenced the Imperial Government in selecting this colony for that purpose. In the early days of the Colony it was for some time an open question whether Hongkong or Chusan should be chosen as the rendezvous of our forces; and at that date the idea of their being retained specially for the purpose of protecting the Colonial trade, was unknown. The object in view was to select some site whence, in case of necessity, our troops could be despatched to the assistance of British subjects resident at the most important centres of foreign Trade, which then comprised Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai. "After much discussion respecting the relative advantages of Chusan and this island it was finally determined that the proximity of the latter to Canton rendered it advisable to station our forces here, and the cession of Hongkong was accordingly obtained for military and naval purposes. Hence, so far from the garrison being quartered on the colonists, it happens that the rich and powerful community now existing were attracted hither by the protection which the presence of our forces afforded. The growth of the colony and other matters have led to our considering the troops, &c., as somewhat of a necessity, but the foregoing facts lead us to dissent most strongly from either of the opinions expressed by our contemporaries—that the troops have been "quartered upon us" for Imperial purposes, or that—so far as the intentions of the government are concerned—they are here stationed exclusively "for the protection of the lives and properties of the colonists."

Now that Hongkong pays a heavy sum annually towards the support of these forces, it has most undoubtedly a right to expect from the Imperial authorities, a reasonably strong garrison and that quite exclusive of coolie soldiers or men of war as might be required for the prosecution of any expeditions outside the limits of the Colony. But supposing that in accordance with the wishes of many of the community, the colony were relieved of the Military contribution, and, as the *Mercury* suggests, all our other establishments in China were to be abandoned, we cannot see upon what grounds Hongkong would have a right to demand a free garrison. It is simply an expense to the home Government, as nothing goes from this colony to the home exchequer; and although we might yet enjoy a similar protection to that now given, we could urge no valid reason of interest why Hongkong should not be left to itself. The fact is that were our trade with the open ports cut off, Hongkong would almost cease to exist as a colony, and the presence of our troops here being one of the necessities for maintaining peaceful relations at the open ports, they may be said to be so maintained exclusively for Imperial interests; while as their presence at Hongkong is now a necessity for our own protection, the needs of the colony are superadded to the promotion of our policy in China. Paradoxical as it may sound, the colony of Hongkong may now be said to be both the cause and the effect of the presence of a garrison—the cause, inasmuch, as we have before admitted, it is a necessity to us; and the effect, as had no garrison been here this colony would never have been constituted.

With these facts before us it seems but waste of time to enter upon the question as to how far we are dependent upon Imperial protection. Our interests are now so interwoven with those of residents in China that protection accorded to the one is to the benefit of the other. We therefore consider that Hongkong forms a part of the general interest protected, and as such cannot escape the obligation of payment for the protection it receives. In the words of our contemporary the *Press* of this morning, "this is a small foreign community in the midst of an enormous Asiatic population which as a matter of course would take advantage of its numerical weakness, if it were not strong in other ways and sufficiently on its guard to render any attempts at who else robbery hopeless." Still, it is unfair to throw upon Hongkong the whole burden of a contribution for military purposes which include the protection of British interests, Imperial or commercial, at Shanghai or Yokohama. Here we have far ground for complaint, but it will never be removed, nor is it likely the contribution will be modified, by a wholesale repudiation of our liability to bear any portion of the cost of our local means of defence.

THE STUDY OF CHINESE.

An interesting article in the *London and China Express* of the 19th October directs attention to a subject of no slight importance to British and other residents in China, viz., what steps should be taken to facilitate the acquisition by foreigners of the Chinese language. The suggestion it makes, is that an exhibition or scholarship should be attached to such of our home universities as encourage the study of Chinese, and such a scheme would doubtless advance so much study of the language as can successfully be prosecuted in England. To us, however, it seems that by far the most important question to the mercantile man in China is, how to obtain a good colloquial knowledge of the language. It would be of small use to him that he was able to translate the Classics if unable to converse intelligibly with the natives amongst whom his lot is temporarily cast, and under the present system, or rather want of any system whatever, no means exist of imparting even that groundwork of instruction which might at least be obtained from China. This question of education in Chinese is, we take it, of a much greater importance and interest than is usually attributed to

it by any save the few. The opportunities of learning Chinese are so limited, that to compendiate hand for such an undertaking, the necessary books, and native help, of print would include such men as Messrs W. Parkes, or Hart, among the necessary community, even if they have the necessary money, many works have been written in Chinese language by no work upon so large a scale could be utterly regarded as being useful, even if the whole were safely asserted that it is even relatively, occupying the pupil as one of the or German grammars. The better class works by Mr Wade require self resource to be while many others are useless. The very first of a good series of books.

But suppose these of colloquial is almost ability under foreign lips of a native Chinese, tonation be learned, and important singular language. The Chinese colloquial teachers would therefore far more so even if. With the amount of bestowed upon the Chinese, exceedingly unlikely found to pay the salary competent natives, any scheme intended must almost inevitably do not think that in the cause of education at home for some, much might be done. Here we have a with the all important may be made useful Chinese Institute was Why should not Hong in this way? The college, partially supported by the (for the benevolent) and partial from outsiders desiring to see the advancement of a thoroughly qualified must be placed at the resident missionary would willingly condescend while the Chinese school be secured as their organized establishment of the interests of China. Great Britain is nation with large China, of which afforded no public for of the Chinese Language. Russian of acknowledged hold protection comparatively small single chair, the points per annum, being evident that a qualified least is not a native and non-official it may be hoped, it is almost superfluous necessity of acquiring Chinese. Attention to the fact that at large Chinese "speaking" and Chinese who are made of the Chinese are subjected to their boys, could be hardly any one learn the language the natives direct be neglected that China the dominion not once our language the barbarous pidgin forms the only means between the two many, but that far houseboys, compradors, have dealings quite useless in others. If the young men who are devoted but a very time to the study of the misundestanding between Chinese disappear.

GOVERNMENT.

The difficulty of able interpreters, and between the government and more and more three gentlemen and three others, which secured the appointments in are the causes removal and promotion posts. In young men who the ordeal of an and who end an service was to their abilities to der government, main as interpret their career in a prospect held of a official office. If they are sent on place of these men, who, the language, we d advantage to purely Chinese.

The various papers were then formally put in, and the case for the prosecution being closed,

Mr Barnard rose for the defence. He felt that he had a most painful duty to perform. It was not often that a case of this nature came before the Court. The offence charged was a very serious one, and he felt sure that there was one reason among others to induce the jury to weigh carefully all that they had heard said. The defence was this: the prisoners were in the house, and certain females were up-stairs. That could not be disputed. The point for consideration were two-fold, first, the completion of the offence, secondly, if complete, which of the prisoners were guilty. To consider the proper conduct the jury must well weigh what had been said with reference to that white paper (the Lohscheide certificate). He laid this fact earnestly before them, for it had a material bearing on the case. These people, the jury thought they were doing right as was proved by the fact of their producing that paper, when asked for their authority. The learned counsel then read the certificate and continued—

Now if any one did an improper act, and imprisoned the people in the house, the real offenders were not the men before the Court. They were not the proper parties to be charged. The real offenders were the parties who were issued that document, and those men were simply the tools. He did not believe that the Court that he Mr Tommochy the prisoners knew the purport of the paper. They produced it as their authority, and Sergeant Langdon had stated that he saw it posted up on one of the suttlers. If the prisoners believed that they were thereby authorised, and that they were doing a perfectly proper act—and being ignorant men they might be so—then the Court had committed the offence. If they knew as they thought they were doing an improper act, then they were guilty of an offence. But that was a question for the jury to decide, and to say whether they believed or not that prisoners were merely subordinates, at the direction of others, and were acting in a firm belief that they had legal and proper authority. And in reference to the latter it must be borne in mind that when the officers went to the house, they did not demand, they told the truth. They said "We have no coolies here, but we have license women." They did not by their actions disclosed intend to do anything unlawful, and so they were relieved from the first count of the felony. It was impossible to prove felonious intent on their part at the worst. The offence could be proved in the circumstances to be only a technical offence. As to the first count, the man described by the learned counsel who was engaged for the defence before the police bench, as being the "contractor" for the supply of coolies, and who held the Lohscheide certificate) there was little or no evidence to show that he had had anything to do with it. He was not Mr Tommochy's prisoner. He was sure that the first prisoner was taking down the names of certain persons, and apparently inspecting them, but no doubt merely to see if such certain persons would be suitable for emigration to Dutch Guiana. Sergeant Langdon said that the second prisoner seemed to be the master of the place, and if the second prisoner overruled the first, keeping people there unlawfully, no doubt he must be found guilty of misdemeanor. But what the jury had heard: there had been no secrecy about the thing—that a placard openly stated that a ship from the Portland, would sail with the people at a certain time, and that the ship would sail with the knowledge of the Netherlands Consul, and of the Government in presence of these facts, might not the prisoners have known the facts, that the were to be lawful, and that the Government properly doing what they were called on to do, and what they were paid for at the rate of \$4, \$5 or \$6 a month.

The Attorney General corrected the learned counsel in his interpretation of the law. The intent of the prisoners must be inferred from their acts, whatever might be their own opinion. Certainly, you need not care what their intent was, so long as you find there was imprisonment.

Mr Barnard quoted to the effect that proof of intent must be shown.

The Attorney General said that was matter purely for the jury, and His Honor observed that the jury had better be addressed on the first count.

Mr Barnard accordingly continued "I urge that the jury must be kept in view, and if the jury believed that prisoners committed any act, innocent of wilful knowledge, they were entitled to an acquittal—especially the first prisoner, who happened to be in the house when the offence was committed."

This was the case for the defence.

His Honor summed up. He commenced by remarking that the case had been so short, as he had anticipated; but from its peculiar character he did not regret the time it had occupied, nor, he was sure, the time that the jury had to perform their duty to perform. The question, then, was one which required careful consideration, not so much with reference to this particular transaction, but that it might be known what the law is in such cases.

charge against

the prisoners. He would present it to them with inverted vowels. The second of these prisoners had been lawfully imprisoned a woman, one Christine, in Victoria. That was all charge. There was nothing about it. Whereas prisoners thought they were freed or not, whether they unlawfully kept in prison for one or five hundred days, mattered nothing. The charge was, they did imprisonment. If the jury found that they were not, the defendant went against will, as judge said all them. They were bound to find the prisoners guilty of unlawful imprisonment. He was the jury to understand clearly what, in legal sense, was meant by "imprisonment." It did not mean only to put a man within the walls of an actual prison. It did only mean to put a man in gaol, place of "imprisonment" might be a private house, in a sitting room. Imprisonment consisted in putting a man in a place at a particular place contrary to his wish, preventing him going at large at his will. That was the law of England. The mere fact of preventing a man going where lawfully might, and either by a third or by a false statement, inducing him to go to a particular place and telling him he must remain there, constituted false imprisonment. But that kind of false im-

Mr Whyte: No, n. a.
Complainant: But complainant.
Mr Gaskell objecteth.
Mr Whyte: You h
without my consent,
Complainant, (ham
This will prove that
of what transpired in
paper.
Mr Gaskell: Well,
Mr Whyte said the
dress to the Court.
that it was for the C
libel alleged.
Complainant: H I
of criminality, and
the Court, is an ed
with a libel against m
Mr Whyte: T

any remarks on the necessary.
Complainant: Last Mr Whyte: You box now. You are If you wish to address witness box.
Complainant stepping court, and continued: articles had appeared in it necessary to procure several persons had seen the articles had exposed the contempt of the public articles I saw at once those papers home, a

the jury again returned after a
sence, and recorded a verdict
of guilty, and in respect
Choo-loo, and also with
ingering the lives of Choo-
and his two children.
giving no reason why sent
should not be passed on him;
having, out on the black
ence of death on the pris-
way, remarking that he had
y after a long and painful
ence which no one could
who was not visibly affected
was then removed.
complimented the jury
they had given to the trial

THE LIBEL CASE.

Court this morning, before
Mr. F. W. Mitchell, Esq.,
of the *Evening Mail*, and
by the Rev. W. Lobscheid,
son of a willful, malicious,
on complaint in the in-
er on the 24th and 26th in-
dant appeared for the de-
fendant conducted his own

This is a summons for mali-
gancy; of course you need
not be afraid, but do admit
the papers produced.
Yes, I admit all that, but
ask Mr. Lobscheid—it is
his consideration—does he
in any particular part of
the whole of them? The
consequence, but I should

referred that he thought
of a paper first—the
I be for complaint to say
so to rely on the whole
of part of it.

Before proceeding, I may
sincerely wishes the case to be
nearly.

There is this difficulty: I
ly power to dismiss or to
not to punish in this case.
said he should be glad to find
had power in order that the
of future proceedings might
drainance 6, of 1862, section
gave the power.

Yes, in cases which are pu-
or imprisonment.
said he should urge fine, for
his client be subjected to
litigation.

And he would take it that de-
and the publication, and di-
tributed the publication.

being sworn, deposed: I am
s case, I am an ordained
established church of Prus-
manned defendant for writ-
ing a criminal libel.

Is it one or two?
If you take the whole con-
taining points which point
to malice.

This is the point to prove.
The first is the paper which
principal libel. The second
points on the article. I pro-
of the *Evening Mail*, one
one of the 26th inst.

Take the first paper. What
you complaint of? "In the
of Pigs," your Worship.

Yes, that is the one. I
paragraph in it concerning
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

That is the passage in full as
Court by the complainant—
ingest matter in connection
(chiefly says) is the asser-
were intended for govern-
that commences the passage
I should like to read the

Is that the chief portion of
complaint of?

Yes, the passage ends with
suggested a curious parallel.

Court, accused of complicity in a criminal
action, and I want to read this.
Mr. Whyte: No, no.
Complainant: But I must.
Mr. Gaskell objected.
Mr. Whyte: You have no right to read
without my consent, let me see the paper.
Complainant, (handing the document):
This will prove that Dennis had knowledge
of what transpired in Court, from his own
paper.

Mr. Gaskell: Well, he does not deny it.
Mr. Whyte said the paper was a mere ad-
dress to the Court, and again explained
that it was for the Court to interpret the
libel alleged.

Complainant: If I am accused of an act
of criminality, and I am acquitted by the
Court, is an editor to come forward
with a libel against me?
Mr. Whyte: That would be a fair topic on
which to address the Court.

Complainant: I stand before the public
as—

Mr. Gaskell (interposing): Are you not
agent for the Netherlands West India
Emigration Company?

Complainant: I hold powers, but I had
nothing to do—

Mr. Gaskell: You were asked, are you
not an agent for a Company?

Complainant: I hold powers.

Mr. Gaskell: Are you an agent of the
Company?

Complainant: I have nothing to do with
the parties who—

Mr. Gaskell: Are you, or are you not
agent? Say yes, or no.

Complainant: I am not agent for any
persons who are doing anything of that
kind.

Mr. Whyte: Mr. Gaskell asks you if you
are an agent for the Netherlands West India
Emigration Company? Are you?

Complainant: I hold powers from the
Government for the moral supervision of
the emigrants.

Mr. Whyte: Why not answer a simple
question, and make any explanation you
wish afterwards. Are you, or are you not,
an agent of the company?

Mr. Gaskell: He has said so in another
Court.

Complainant: I hold powers from the
Government.

Mr. Whyte: Yes, yes, answer the question.
Complainant: I have powers from the
Government.

Mr. Whyte: An answer Mr. Gaskell is
entitled to have, and you must give it.
Are you or are you not an agent for this
Company?

Complainant: Partly.

Mr. Whyte: That is no answer.

Mr. Gaskell: Are you wholly or partly?

Complainant: I am not the agent.

Mr. Gaskell: Are you agent at all?

Complainant: I have no power to collect
coolies.

Mr. Whyte: Mr. Lobscheid, I shall be
very sorry to have to commit you for con-
tempt of Court. Are you, or are you not,
agent for this Company?

Complainant: I am agent, for the Net-
herlands West India Emigration Company.

Mr. Whyte: Now you can make any ex-
planation you like.

Complainant: I have nothing to do with
the collection of men, I have signed no
contracts for coolies.

Mr. Whyte: For emigrants, I suppose?

Complainant: Yes, I have only to sign
contracts when the people are on board.

Mr. Gaskell: You have suggested another
question. Have you not forwarded authori-
sations bearing your signature, to persons
to collect coolies for the company from dif-
ferent districts in China?

Complainant: No, certainly not—I have
given my servants a letter, but that is not
an authorization. I have never signed a
paper authorizing persons in my name to
collect coolies in different parts of China
for this company.

Mr. Gaskell: On a former occasion, you
say, you were brought here on a charge of
complicity with others in unlawfully de-
taining emigrants, but that you were ac-
quitted?

Complainant: Fully.

Mr. Gaskell: As you have given us your
opinion on the subject, I ask, do you think
that signing written in this paper—these
flippant "pigs" articles in the *Mail*—do
you think they would do you more injury
than the occasion when you were charged?

Complainant: I was acquitted then.

Mr. Whyte: Do you believe these articles
would injure you?

Complainant: Yes, they would prevent
me getting an appointment in Germany in
the established Church of Prussia. Should
my health fall me, they would never give
me a ministerial appointment.

Mr. Gaskell said he had no further ques-
tion to put.

Mr. Whyte: Mr. Lobscheid wishes to
to examine witnesses he can do so, but it is
not necessary to prove of the alleged libel,
for defendant does not deny the publica-
tion. It is for the Court to construe it.

Complainant: But he admits the libel.

Mr. Whyte repeated that the question of
libel was for the people to decide.

Mr. Gaskell: I have been instructed by
my client, with the permission of the bench
to ask another question. (To complainant)
—Do you receive a per centage on every
coolie that is shipped by the company?

Complainant: Not always, not on every
coolie shipped. I have never received regu-
lar pay.

Defendant wished to have some other
questions put, but Mr. Gaskell thought
them unnecessary, and Mr. Whyte observed
that defendant should leave the case to his
attorney.

Mr. Whyte: Now I am willing to hear
any remarks you (complainant) choose to
make. Do you wish to produce witnesses?

Complainant: Yes, for they would point
out the person meant in the articles.

Mr. Whyte: That evidence would be
worthless, because that is a matter of inter-
pretation for the bench. Suppose the evi-
dence given, the opposite party might bring
witnesses to say that the libel did not in
their opinion apply to you. It is for the
Court to say whether it applies to you or
not.

Mr. Gaskell: We have not ever denied
that we meant him.

Mr. Whyte said complainant might make
any remarks on the case, that he deemed
necessary.

Complainant: Last Sunday or Monday—

Mr. Whyte: You had better leave the
box now. You are not giving evidence.
If you wish to address the Court, leave the
witness box.

Complainant stepped to the floor of the
Court, and continued—On hearing such ar-
ticles had appeared in the paper, I thought
it necessary to procure the paper, because
several persons had spoken to me, saying
the articles had exposed my name to the
contempt of the public. On reading those
articles I saw at once that if any one sent
those papers home, and my health failed

to-morrow or next year, or any other time,
I applied to the Consistory of the Estab-
lished Church of Prussia, any production
of this paper would prevent the Consistory
giving me a living, and I should be thrown
upon my own resources, and my family would
suffer from this exposure, and on this ac-
count I ask the protection of the govern-
ment to clear me of any imputation of con-
nection with criminals in the commission of
criminal acts, for which prisoners have been
sentenced at the Supreme Court. It is on
this ground that I have instituted this cri-
minal prosecution.

Mr. Whyte presumed that defendant,
having admitted the publication of the
alleged libel, would call no evidence. He
(his worship) would take the papers and
read them over, and would give his judg-
ment on Monday morning.

Mr. Gaskell begged leave to say a few
words. He apprehended that the defence
in the Supreme Court, which he did not
anticipate, would be that the alleged libels
were but fair legitimate criticisms founded
on a case which had been before the public,
and that in his remarks the defendant had
not travelled outside the case. If the re-
marks were deemed prejudicial by the de-
fendant, that was to be regretted, but for
his (Mr. G's) part he could not, under all
the circumstances, see anything damaging
in the flippant articles complained of. If
complainant did think them annoying, it
was the *Mercury* which had applied to the
Mercury had fitted the cap on complain-
ant, who had found it a tight fit, and that
it pinched him a good deal. A strong
article had appeared in the *Mercury*, in
which something was said about an "ap-
proach to the diabolic," but Lobscheid's
name had never appeared in the *Mail* article.
It appeared only in the extract which the
Mail had made from the *Mercury*.

Complainant said he was defending his char-
acter as a minister of a church. But there
was nothing in the alleged libel about a
minister of the gospel. A minister was
mentioned, but that was a sort of minister-
ambassador. Complainant was censured in
his coolie business relationship, not for his
religious duties. In pleading justification
in this matter, defendant would say that
what he had done was for the public good,
and certainly this kidnapping of coolies
was a disgrace and an injury to the
colony, and it would be a pity if the
public press were to be unduly fet-
tered in dealing with persons who had any
connection with it. There was nothing in
the articles that was not perfectly legiti-
mate, that could not fairly be defended before a
jury.

He should regret, however, if the
matter were sent to trial, on account of the
great expense in which both parties would
be involved. And besides, the more Mr.
Lobscheid stirred in this matter, the worse
it would be for him. If the case got into the
Supreme Court, of course defendant would
put in several pleas to rip up the whole of
Lobscheid's dealings with coolies, and if
the case were dismissed by the Supreme
Court, Lobscheid's position would not be
so good as it now was. But he (Mr. G.)
contended that there was nothing in the
papers that would warrant this Court in
sending this matter for criminal informa-
tion. No doubt there had been some
misgivings between the parties. But that fact
must be discarded. There had been a
civil action by complainant, which had been
dismissed, each party having to pay their
own costs, though why he (Mr. G.) could
not say. On this occasion, however, Lobs-
cheid had himself resorted to the press. He
had gone into the thing himself by writing
in the public prints, and in doing so, had
thrown the hatchet with some freedom him-
self.

Mr. Gaskell then left the case in the hands
of the Court.

Complainant wished to reply to Mr. Gas-
sell, but Mr. Whyte informed him that he
could not claim a greater privilege than was
allowed to counsel.

Complainant wished to defend himself
against what was in effect a criminal charge.
Mr. Gaskell: Why did you not get a solici-
tor? There are plenty of them; though I
know some that would not take your case.

Complainant: I ask for an adjournment
that I may obtain legal counsel.

Mr. Whyte: No, the case is now done.
You may appeal if you are dissatisfied with
my judgment. If you had applied at the
commencement of the case, I would have
granted your application. It now only re-
mains for the Court to see if this is a case
for indictment.

Mr. Gaskell: Will your worship see if you
can deal with the case summarily or not?

Mr. Whyte: Yes, I will look into that
point, and I will take the whole case. I
will give judgment the first thing Monday
morning.

The proceedings then terminated.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Fires were visible last night along the
crests of the hills south of Hongkong. Al-
though common enough at this season of the
year on the hills at the other side of the
harbour, we do not remember to have
seen the gorge on fire on this island and so
close to the town before.—*Mercury*.

Mr. T. W. SMITH, for some years Inspector
of water works in the Surveyor General's de-
partment, was found dead in bed yesterday
morning about half-past six o'clock. He
had been sick for some time, and the
immediate cause of death was, we believe,
disease of the heart.—*Ibid*.

The effective French blockade of the river
Seoul, leading to the Korean city of Kan-
goh, has already been notified. A contem-
porary says that "Kangha was in fact, the
stronghold of the once feared Kora kings;
and the fall of that place at once brought
the Seoul government to terms and to a
proper understanding of the requisites of
our time, in point of foreign intercourse.
The Admiral manifested hopes of a speedy
and satisfactory arrangement of the pend-
ing difficulties. We had this intelligence
with the greatest satisfaction, and trust
that, ere long, the civilized nations will
have a new field open to their enterprise.
The mysterious Corea will herself be bene-
fitted, and the blood of a few most deserv-
ing men will not have been shed in vain."
Later intelligence, as given in another
column, seems to show that Kangha is
still a "stronghold."

The following melancholy accident, by
which an officer of the 25th regiment met
with death, is reported by a Colombo pa-
per.—"A Yankin was captured by a Zulu
fatal accident occurred which has thrown a
gloom over the 25th Regiment and excited
general and painful sensation. It seems
that the newly arrived Assistant-Surgeon
Evatt and Ensign Thompson were firing
at a mark in the room of one of them,

using Monte Christo pistols. Thompson,
we are told, had gone forward to raise the
target and in rising, his head came just in
the line of Evatt's fire. The bullet went
through his head and in half an hour all
was over." An inquest was held, and a
verdict returned to the effect that death
was accidentally caused, and that no blame
whatever attached to Surgeon Evatt. From
the evidence given we extract the sub-
joined portions descriptive of this melan-
choly affair: "James A. Laurie, R.A. de-
posed—I was present. Dr. Evatt, 25th
Regiment, Mr. Forrester, the deceased, and
myself were in the deceased's quarters,
firing with a pistol at a dead box. I had
fired once and the deceased had fired once,
when Dr. Evatt had loaded the pistol pre-
paratory to firing, and held it, as it ap-
peared to me, in both hands—the deceased
at the time standing to his left. The
pistol then accidentally went off and the
ball entered the deceased's head—the de-
ceased dropped instantaneously." Ensign
Forrester deposed—"After Thompson fired,
he, Mr. Laurie and Dr. Evatt went into the
next room to load the pistol. When they
came back, Dr. Evatt took his place to fire
at the target, and the deceased was stand-
ing at the time at Dr. Evatt's left—I was
standing on Dr. Evatt's right, looking at
the target—I then heard Mr. Laurie exclaim
"For God's sake look out," addressing Dr.
Evatt. I believe I heard the report of a pistol,
and saw Mr. Thompson throw up his hands and
fall."

We observed that Mr. F. W. Mitchell on
Wednesday morning took his seat on the
Magistrate's bench, and in so doing shook
hands with Mr. Cecil Smith. Upon enquiry
our reporter learned that Mr. Smith has re-
sumed his post as Registrar General, and that
Mr. Mitchell has been appointed to act as
Magistrate until the return of Mr. May.

The following prisoners tried during the
criminal sessions just closed were sentenced
Tuesday morning by Chief Justice Smales,
as follows. Wong-a-kwei, found guilty of
escaping from jail and larceny, to imprison-
ment at hard labour for three years, seven
months, and six days, being one year in
addition to the unexpired term of his origi-
nal sentence at the time of his escape.
Amur Kahn, found guilty of perjury, six
months imprisonment with hard labour, and
Fazldeen Khan, found guilty of manslaughter,
six months imprisonment at hard labour.
—*Press*.

BAKE RETURNS.
(From *Saturday's Gazette*.)
The following are the returns of average
amounts of notes in circulation, and specie
in reserve, at the undenominated Banks
respectively, for the month ending Octo-
ber 31—

	Notes.	Specie.
Oriental	\$224,000	\$200,000
Chartered Mercantile	253,715	150,000
Chartered of India	29,100	29,100
Hongkong & Shanghai	650,334	350,000

The enlargement of the Reservoir at Poko-
lum is now nearly completed. The Bridge
to the North of Tiffin house may be said to
form the northern boundary of the new re-
servoir, which is thus about four times the
size of the old one. We may now hope to
have a plentiful supply of the pure element
winter and summer.—*Mercury*.

The North China Daily News notices the
following case tried in the Mixed Court,
Shanghai—Jurdine, Matheson & Co. v.
Tuk-sing. The plaintiffs brought two ac-
tions against Tuk-sing, one for Tls. 60,000
and the other for Tls. 20,000. In support
of the first, they alleged that certain car-
goes of the value of Tls. 60,000 had been
consigned to Tuk-sing, who had not fur-
nished them with account sales or made
any payments for them. Tuk-sing stated
he had sold one portion he was not certain
about, and the remainder was still on hand.
The Court directed him to pay at once for
what he admitted he had sold, and to get
from his books information respecting the
portion he was uncertain about. In the
second action the plaintiffs alleged that
Tuk-sing had furnished them with account
sales from Newchwang where the goods
were sold, and had remitted in accordance
with these memoranda. They asserted, how-
ever, that these memoranda did not truly
represent the state of the market at the
time of the sales, and claimed a balance of
Tls. 20,000. The Court adjourned the case
for the production of evidence as to the
state of the market at the time of the sales.

EARLY FREE TRADERS.—Even the Chinese
have had occasional glimpses of the im-
propriety of a tax bearing heavily on a daily
necessity of popular consumption. So far
back as the year 360, we find the Em-
peror guarantying Ho-ti against a war tax,
which had been levied on salt, though still
sanctioning the levy of a local excise. "But
Yut-ti, about twenty years later, at the pe-
tition of one Kingching, appears to have
removed all prohibitions of its sale. "It is
true," says the proclamation, "that the
prohibition against sale is very ancient, and
has, as it were, passed into a rule; yet all
the dynasties have not remained equally
stubborn. As for me, if anything appears
capable to advance the happiness of my
people, or to facilitate their devotion to the
rites and the love of virtue, that is a suf-
ficient motive for me to embrace it, provided
it is consistent with reason. This appears
in what was proposed to me by Kingching;
so that, as soon as the proper regulations
for preserving the salt pits are made, let
the prohibitions be taken off." Kingching's
reflection—"When after having seen the
ancient books, the indulgence which our
kings had for their subjects, I come to cer-
tain books of modern date, where I find tax-
es, I can't help saying with a sigh; what a
difference there is between ancient and mod-
ern times"—seems equally applicable to
the present as to those olden days.

In our last issue we stated that a Chinaman
named Ah-Yuk was endeavouring to
introduce coolie labour into the Southern
States of America. Advice from New
Orleans informs us that Ah-Yuk's mission
had so far succeeded that he had contracted,
through cotton factors, for 20,000 Chinese
abourers for planters.

THE GREAT CLIPPER RACE.

By the courtesy of a gentleman residing
in Hongkong, we are enabled to publish the
subjoined interesting extract from a letter
received from the captain of the *Ariel*:
"From the papers you will find particu-
lars of the race home variously stated,
the true version is this: *Fiery Cross* left Poo-
chow at noon May 29th, the *Ariel*, Tai-
ping and *Serica* noon 30th May. All three in
company left fifteen days out. We then
parted company for some seventy two days.

We passed Scilly Light about 2 A.M. on the
6th September, and at daylight, nearing
Lizard, saw *Tai-ping* on our starboard quar-
ter about five miles distant. We ran with
fresh clear S.W. gale all day, and at about
6 P.M. *Tai-ping* was in our wake six or se-
ven miles. We had been going from eleven
to fifteen knots, gradually increasing, try-
ing everything we could set, to seawind
and royal studding sails. We shortened sail
after passed Beechey Head, and wind mod-
erated. At 3 A.M. reduced sail to the top-
sail and jib, signalling for Pilot west of
Dungeness; 4 A.M. were abreast, hove to,
waiting for a Pilot. At 5 saw *Tai-ping* run-
ning and we bore up, less they should run
eastward of us. Seeing we were not to be
caught napping, they bore to, and we again
rounded to. At 5.15 saw two cutters com-
ing out, and bore down on them. We got
the first pilot, and immediately after *Tai-
ping* also got a pilot, we having waited an
hour longer for a pilot than they. *Ariel*
kept the lead easily till past Deal, and
through the Downs. We had each engaged
sugs, our provender from No. 1, so when
sail was taken in, and steamer ahead, *Tai-
ping* passed us and reached Gravesend fifty-
five minutes ahead of us. This I might have
prevented by taking more steam, but as the
tide would not serve for docking it was no
use, as we had to wait about three hours till
the tide made. *Tai-ping* drawing less water
preceded us up the river. We however
got to our dock-head (East India Docks) at
8 P.M.; *Tai-ping* to and into London Docks
at 10 P.M. We into East India Docks at
10.30 P.M."

We have much pleasure in stating that
sport is not yet dead in Singapore, seeing
that H.H. the Tumongong has presented a
cup, value \$200, and also that the members
of the German Club have offered \$250 for
a cup, both of which are to be run for at
this Autumn meeting.—*Strait Times*.

We learn from an extra of the *Echo* de Po-
lo, circulated on Thursday, that arrange-
ments for the excursion trip to St. John's
Island have been concluded between the
owners of the steamer *Poyang* and Messrs J.
J. dos Remedios & D. Noronha. The steamer
Poyang will leave Hongkong on the 1st
December, at 4 P.M., and Macao on the
2nd, at 11 A.M., and will return from St.
John's Island on the 3rd, leaving there at
1 o'clock P.M. for Macao and back again to
Hongkong. The affair is now dependent
on the number of subscribers. Gentlemen
who wish to join may have their names
inscribed in the lists which will be found
with Messrs J. J. dos Remedios and D.
Noronha. The fare of each person for
the whole voyage will be \$10, and the pas-
senger will supply meals to all who wish at
the following rates—breakfast, 60 cents, Din-
ner, 75, and Tea 25. For wines and pas-
sengers will be charged, separately.

Some years ago the *Cornhill Magazine* had an
essay on the subject of "padding," a term
employed to describe the kind of article
which "the monthlies" were necessitated
to use in the absence of more valuable
matter. A certain number of "shillings" had
to be filled, and the best of the available
"padding" was selected from the material
that had been previously set aside. An emer-
gency of this kind in the production of a mag-
azine corresponds with the "silly season" of
the morning newspaper—the season, that is,
when every body is "gravelled for lack
of matter," and outrageous paragraphs about
"gigantic gooseberries," "birds with three
heads," "a food in a hole," are welcomed
as substitutes for more useful current
reading. The "silly season" seems to
prevail just now with our local contem-
porary press. Available topics being
either exhausted or distasteful, it has given
us an "enormous gooseberry" two days in
succession in the shape of articles descrip-
tive of "Hongkong being told to regard
itself as a recruit undergoing drill," that
is, a recruit to a "respectable com-
munity of Englishmen" governed as if every
man who belonged to it had robbed a bank
and was sentenced to penal servitude," and
again that the "colony is ruled by the
Home Government like a dockyard." Our
contemporary must be in the very height of
the "silly season" to permit such nonsense
as this to appear in its columns. If Hong-
kong is a "recruit," how can it be a "res-
pectable community," or a "dockyard"?
We might have had a more reasonable
monstrousness than this presented to us, what-
ever might have been the amount of pad-
ding required.

We copy from the *Bangkok Recorder* the
following announcement

SHANGHAI.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.
C. on Pedder's Wharf.—*W.*, from Pelicans Wharf to Gibbs's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibbs's Wharf.
 from Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*X.*, no Kowloon side.

SHIP'S NAME AND	NAUTICAL	FLAG &	DATE OF	CONSIGNMENT OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED
-----------------	----------	--------	---------	-----------------------	-------------	----------

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTY
Steamers							
Anna		am at	70	Apr. 12	J. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China		1 str.	25		Truettmann and Co	Laid up	
Faust	Seehorn	- str	30			Laid up	
Fai-long		chist	30	Oct. 6	Chinese Government		
Grete	Jedow	crust	30		Wm. Puska and Co	Laid up	
Houshou		outlook	30		Capt. Baxdige		
Hongkong		hallette	269	July 29	Jenkins and Co		
Hu-nia		chist	30	July 12	D. Saxson, Sons and Co		
Qui-Quata	Chingjay	crust	309	July 12	Chinese Government		
Shan-yun		str.	30		Truettmann and Co	Laid up	
Stoney Lion	H. Young	str.	490	Oct. 28	John Stewart		
Tai-rung	Uichingun	S. str.	1330	Oct. 17	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Tai-see	Tai-see	amar.	867	Oct. 17	Russell and Co		
Varuna	Whiting	amar.	867	Oct 6	Russell and Co		
Via Channing	Beltrath	str.	331	Sept. 24	Chinese	Shanghai	
Wan-Loong-Fai	Merritts	str.	45	Sept. 10	G. Barnet and Co	Laid up	
Wanpuasa	Keate	str.	116		D. Saxson, Sons and Co	Laid up	

Sailing Vessels							
Alvado	Leont	B. bk.	369	Nov. 5	John Thorne	Discharging	
Aloueta	Leveack	B. sh		Nov. 5	W. Giffman and Co	Discharging	
Alvina	Kier	amshs	583	(Oct. 24)	Wm. Pastan and Co	Discharging	
Amble	Gagestross	B. bk.	427	Nov. 5	Master		
Amelia	Arca	amshs	683	Nov. 5	Francisco and Co		
Amia	Astins	B. bk.	319	Sept. 23	Aug. Heard and Co	Yokohama	
Anelope	Hale	amshs	1190	July 21	Ulyphant and Co	F. or charter	
Ampliolet	Bayfield	B. bk.	297	Nov. 7	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Asbury	B. Mearns	B. bk.	553	Nov. 5	John A. Kennedy and Co		
Australis	O. Livi	B. bk.	307	Oct. 2	Aug. Heard and Co		
Aurora Australis	Todd	B. bk.	604	Nov. 5	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Hongkong	Immed.
Avalon	Leveque	Fr. bk.	504	July 31	Ulyphant and Co	Yokohama	Immed.
Avon	Jeffrey	B. bk.	90	Oct. 20	Matheson and Co	F. or charter	
Avon Back	B. Jeans	B. bk.	970	Oct. 20	Matheson and Co	London	Immed.
Charlotte	Pearson	B. bk.	368	Sept. 5	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Discharging	
Chow See	Burrow	Sh. sh.	560	Oct. 18	A. T. Tilly and Co	Swatow	
Cissy	Spencer	Fr. bk.	648	Sept. 21	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Clara	Yen	amshs	886	Oct. 18	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Discharging	
Duck	Lorenson	B. bk.	145	July 21	P. F. Cunn and Co	Discharging	
Duvaldonald	Kewley	B. bk.	491	Oct. 23	Blain, Tate and Co	F. or charter	
Edw. Nelson	Fox	B. bk.	512	Nov. 5	R. W. Tilly and Co	Fuamoa	Immed.
E. Nicholson	W. H. H. H.	B. bk.	491	Nov. 5	Ulyphant and Co	London	Immed.
Elia	Aladmir	Sp. bk.	484	Oct. 19	D. de Castilla	Amoy	Immed.
Euxine	Harder	B. bk.	398	May 14	A. Hubner and Co	Refripping	
F. Beck	St. Geman	Fr. bk.	516	Oct. 6	de H. Mass and Co	F. or charter	
Gabriel	Wey	B. bk.	148	Nov. 5	Hubner and Co	Discharging	
Gardard		amshs	25	Order			
Golden State	Delano	amshs	940	July 10	Ulyphant and Co	Discharging	
Grounder	Miller	B. sh.	510	Aug. 18	Ulyphant and Co	F. or charter	
H. H. H.	Quilley	B. bk.	384	Nov. 5	Aug. Heard and Co	Discharging	
Ho-tangho	Wood	B. bk.	544	Nov. 5	Master		
Isles of the South	Dowdson	B. bk.	621	Oct. 20	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Swatow	Immed.
Japan	Seach. R. H.	amshs	770	Nov. 5	Francisco and Co	Discharging	
John Bellamy	Calvert	B. bk.	274	Oct. 23	Francisco and Co		
John Johnston Jr	White	B. bk.	724	Nov. 21	Francisco and Co	Discharging	
Kat. Corrie	Brookridge	B. bk.	644	Nov. 5	Giffman and Co	Discharging	
Kirkland	Couderc	B. bk.	458	Nov. 23	Master	Swatow	Immed.
Lady Louisa	Mackellar	Fr. bk.	1003	Oct. 20	Matheson and Co		
Lammermoir	Stephens	B. bk.	1058	Sept. 10	Matheson and Co		
Maggie Leslie		B. bk.	408	Oct. 10	Francisco and Co		
Nellie Abbott	Jordan	amshs	437	Oct. 2	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	
Norona	Parsons	B. bk.	553	Oct. 2	Glover and Co	Fuamoa	Immed.
Onaka	Parsons	B. bk.	1062	Oct. 8	C. Livingston and Co	Immed.	
Prince Satsuma	Irribarren	B. bk.	236	Oct. 20	Charlton and Monnier	Nagasaki	Immed.
Queen of the Ocean	Giffman	B. bk.	670	Oct. 23	C. Livingston and Co	F. or charter	
Rebecca Scott	Hughe	B. bk.	558	Oct. 23	Ulyphant and Co		
Sea Witch	Hughe	B. bk.	577	June 11	J. O. Sussman and Co	F. or charter	
Shelburne	Lowe	B. bk.	372	Oct. 19	Ulyphant and Co		
Simoda	Drysdale	B. bk.	650	Nov. 2	Dow and Co		
Sion	Edmon	B. bk.	472	Nov. 5	Ulyphant and Co		
Sonohong	Kier	B. bk.	192	Nov. 2	Wm. Pastan and Co	Nagasaki	
Southern Cross	Macdonald	B. bk.	668	Oct. 19	Matheson and Co	Immed.	
Peawan	Moore	B. bk.	266	Nov. 23	Francisco and Co	London	Immed.
Tamela	Hughes	B. bk.	76	Oct. 20	Blain, Tate and Co		

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain	Owner.
Port William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Althmann	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Port Adam	"	B. bk.	318	Ducoupeux	D. Sassoon Sons and Co
Froneiga	Macao	P. bk.	340	Marques	L. Marques Calho Early
Mahamoodie	Fuh-chau	B. bk.	352	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ships	"	B. bk.	241	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ann Welch	Shanghai	B. bk.	341	Kouady	Augustine Heard and Co
Scipio	"	B. sh	598	Koppell	P. Franjez Camas and Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	497	Leves	Captain Lewes
Lady Hayes	"	B. dg.	384	Portridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wilmington	"	B. sh.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
Fathindur	Ta-kuu, Formosa	B. sh.	362		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Cornate	"	B. bk.			Dent and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS

U. S. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

U. S. M. Ships in the China Squadron.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	U.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT
Acorn,		2		Master Commanding—	Shanghai
Adventure,	steam Troop ship	2	400	Charles L. Waddifoe	Yokohama
Algerine,	gun-vessel	3	87	C. E. Demvill Lieut.	Hankow
Argus,	steam sloop	6	300	H. R. Round Commander	Japan
Arcturion,	gun-bat	3	60	J. C. Friggle Lieut.	Hongkong
Basilik,	paddle sloop	6	60	W. N. W. Hewa V. C.	Hongkong
Bouncer, Steam Ord.	gun bat	3	60	J. Ordinary (refit—)	Ho kong
Bustard,	gun-bat.	3	60	C. T. Macquay Lieut.	Hongkong
Cockshaker,	gun-bat.	1	60	Howard Ker. Lieut.	Hongkong
Commandant,	6-gun vessel	3	60	D. Broad Comd.	Japan
Dove,	gun-bat.	3	60	in Ordinary	Hongkong
Druke,	gun-bat.	3	60	Robert S. Hunt Lt.	Sswatow
Firm,	gun-bat.	3	60	Altr & Canon Lt.	Hongkong
Flamer,	moral hoop	3	61	Attached to Melville	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-bat.	3	61	J. E. Stokes Lt. Com.	Japan
Grasshopper,	gun bat	3	60	J. C. Patterson Lie.	Amoy
Hardy,	gun-bat	3	60	Geo. Morgan Lieut.	Ningpo
Haughty	gun-bat.	3	60	C. N. Sinclair Lieut.	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-bat.	3	60	P. B. Lush, Lieut.	Hankow
Hesper	store ship,	4	130	Geo. Thain Staff Comr.	Japan
Icarus	steam sloop	3	150	U. C. Townsend Comr.	Hongkong
Isolator,	gun-bat.	3	60	G. T. Nichols Lieut.	Japan
Jagir,	gun-bat.	3	60	C. F. W. Johnson	Hongkong
Leven,	gun-vessel	3	80	—Lieut.	Hongkong
Manila,	store vessel	4	7	Juo. R. Ryan Master	Shanghai
Melville,	Naval Hospital,	—	—	I. Bennett, D. I. G. &c	Hongkong
Opasum,	gun-bat.	3	60	K. L. A. Manning Lieut.	Hankow
Ouzel,	gun vessel	4	200	W. Hendon Comd.	Hongkong
Pearl,	s. c. Corvette	21	400	John Eric Ross Capt.	Singapore
Perelus,	corvette	21	400	W. H. Haswell Capt.	Yokohama
Percuss,	steam sloop	17	200	C. Stevens Comd.	Yokohama
Princess Charlotte,	receiving ship.	4	—	Comadore Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Royal,	6 of battle flag ship	75	400	G. G. Jones Fg. ship	Yokohama
Ritterman,	steam sloop	2	40	J. W. Webb Comr.	Hongkong
Rifleman,	survey vessel	5	1	J. W. Reed Master	Coast of South China
Salamina,	bat desp. ves.	1	250	Francis G. Sattin Comr.	Hongkong
Seylla,	corvett.	12	400	W. Courtney Capt.	Hankow
Sergeant,	gun, s. desp. vessel	4	28	H. H. Hullock Comr.	Yokohama
Serpent,	gun-bat.	3	60	W. E. B. Ryan Lie.	Japan
Shup,	gun-bat.	3	60	Hon. Powys Lt.	Serv. sin
Starling,	gun-bat Tender	3	60	in Ordinary.	Hon-poa
Watchful,	gun bat	3	40	Harbor Tender to flagship	Hongkong

YOKOHAMA.

SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIV.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DESTINATION.
Allendale	Gray	d. bk.	450	Sept 15	Island, Downie and Co	F. or charter
Archibald	Denley	d. bk.	393	Apr 25	G. Kirby & d. t. g	F. or charter
Argus	Stu.	d. bk.	469	Aug 21	Slaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain
Birch Grove	Wickman	d. bk.	518	Sept 1	Wilkin and Robison	F. or charter
Chaucer	Stu.	d. bk.	556	Sept 1	Ross, Barber and Co	New York
Chusma	Sturdis	d. bk.	431	Apr 4	Amphlett, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Conrad	Morgan	d. bk.	350	Apr 26	Stand, Howzie and Co	F. or charter
Cores	Stury	d. bk.	581	Sept 10	W. Kempton and Co	London
Edgar	Stu.	d. bk.	433	Sept 1	Amphlett, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Geauldore	St. Knowles	d. bk.	480	Sept 10	Sliver and Co	Uncertain
High Fortescue	Perian	d. bk.	565	Sept 1	Gibbe, de C. and Co	Uncertain
Jacob	De Bosh	d. bk.	600	July 25	W. Kempton and Co	Uncertain
Jason	Bell	d. bk.	579	July 25	W. Kempton and Co	Uncertain
Norfolk	Hopwood	d. bk.	424	Jan 25	Order	"
Pacific	Mac enen	d. bk.	224	Apr 15	E. Freeman	"
Princess Amalia	Alkamade	d. bk.	440	Apr 15	T. Paxson and Co	Nagasaki
Reefle?	Landford	d. bk.	464	Apr 24	Cous, Barber and Co	New York
Saint Abin	James	d. bk.	1761	Sept 1	L. Linde and Co	Hongkong
Piptree	Bull	d. bk.	1630	Apr 21	Amphlett, Cornes and Co	Uncertain
Tun-sin	Sound	d. bk.	410	Apr 31	McC. Barnett and Co	Uncertain
Wataco	Stu.	d. bk.	611	Sept 1	Wilkin & Robison	London

PRICE OF THE *CHINA MAIL*, Weekly, —Per Annum, *Fifteen Spanish Dollars*; Six Months, *Nine Dollars*; Three Months, *Five Dollars* —all payable in advance. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given a month before the expiry of the current term.

PRICE OF THE *OVERLAND CHINA MAIL*.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Eight Spanish Dollars*; To Non-subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Twelve Dollars*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Ten Cents*—*One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions.

✱ Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered but "Notices of Firms" will be continued, at the same rate, in the *OVERLAND* issues, unless otherwise directed.

AGENTS,—London, F. ALGAR, 11 *Clement's Lane*, Lombard Street, *Swalton, DROWN & CO.*
Amoy, GILES & Co. Fuchow, A. D. DOERL Shungshai, H. FOGG & Co. Manila, C. KARNATH & Co.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY N. B. DENNY'S, No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.